An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

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WEEKLY, per Y	fear				٠	٠		1	00
Addres									

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1885.

Amusements To-day.

Fijou Opera Rouse—Admin. S.P. M. Comedy Theotre—A listic of lisk, S.P. M. Caston—Applain. F.P. M. Paly's Theotre—Love in Critches. 2015 P. M. den Mance-Tableaux in Wax, An. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Cinbe Dine Museum 25 Herry Genid Opera Bause Stangels Muncia, 2P. M. Kaster & Halis - Housin and 100 P. M. Radina Squire Theater Private Service, 200 P. Manhattan Roller Skuting Rink-th at and 20th o New Park Thouter Mullifers Logar, 2 and 4P M.
Nibbur Garden Skipper by the Ligar of the Mosa, 2 P.
People's Historica Capt Michigan S.P. M.
Star Theater Pranaron de Ringal 4 P. M. Thulla Theatre Samm. 1P. H. Tony Paster's Theatre-Over the Garden Wall. Cand t Union Square Theatre—Three Wives to One Husband.
Wallack a Theatre—Victor Durand. 1 P. D. 5th Avenue | heatre We, Us 4 to at Mud Springs | 1 P. M.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Advertising Barns

18th Afrest Chemps The Water of No. 1 P 1

DAILY AND SONDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertising: large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, cents to \$2.50, according to classification. WEERLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2

A New Story by Bret Harte.

THE SUN proposes to begin on Feb. 92 1885 the numberation of a new story by Mr. Burr Haurs. It will be divided into three numbers, and its publication will be concluded in the paper of souther March &

It is a california remance, and its title is "A Ship of 49." It is the parrative of one of the stranded merchant slope of early days, left migh and dry, and grad Tally surrounded and tout into the growing city of San Francisco. Until a few years past, one of these ships, seet as a hotel, cound be seen in one of the principal horoughfares of that town.

poraries in other places who may wish to join Tim Sex. in a symbleste for the contemporaneous publication of this attractive story

The Bottom Question for the Next President.

GROVER CLEVELAND was the nomines of a national Democratic convention, and he was elected President mainly by the votes of men who had all their lives upheld Democratic principles, although they may not always have felt able to approve their party candidates. He also received some votes which undoubtedly were needed to turn the scale, from men who had hitherto belonged to the Republican organization. Such fimited recruitment from the ranks of widlom opponents is at once a cause and a consequence of the revolution in opinion implied by the transfer of preponderance from one party to another. Thomas Jepperson could never have been President without the beln of some Federalist votes; Andrew Jackson must have failed in 1828, as he did four years earlier, had he not received support from some of those who had voted for CRAWFORD, CLAY, or ADAMS in 1824.

But, although his vote was welcome, no to a high place in the councils of Jefferson | structive. unless he became an honest and avowed convert to the strict construction of the Constitution; and no man could hope to figure in JACKSON'S Cabinet who would not accept the fundamental tenet of Democracy. That tenet has not changed a lot in ninety years. Now, as then-with the prophetic instinct that in the loss of the habit of local self-government the whole fabric of civil liberty would lose its corner stone-it insists upon reserving to the States the utmost measure of independence that is compatible with national cohesion and the letter of the organic law. Thus defined, the primal Democratic doctrine rebukes the heresies of secession and nullification no less sharply than it repudiates the other fatal solvent of civic energy, an intrusive, all-absorbing, emasculating centralization which would render the sons of Virginia and New England as hopelessly ineapable of self-control and self-

protection as the miscalled citizens of France.

If Mr. CLEVELAND is a Democrat, it must be his deepest conviction that Federalist perversions and encroachments have gone far enough, and that it is of vital moment to the future welfare of this country that for a time. at all events, a strong reaction in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution should set in. Believing this to be for his party and for the nation the one paramount consideration, he will not for a moment overlook it in the selection of his Cabinet. On all other public questions Democrats may fairly differ without imperilling their title to upbear the party standard. Like Republicans, they may affirm or question the wisdom of innovations a the practice of appointing to office in the civil service. Like Republicans, they may disagree about the expediency of stimulating native manufactures by a protective tax on imports. Like Republicans, they may even refuse now and then to vote for unacceptable candidates. But one thing no man can do, and preserve any claim to call himself a Democrat, much less to be honored by a post in the first Demoeratic Cabinet which Americans have seen in a quarter of a century. He cannot disayow the bottom principle of the Democratic party; he must not proclaim from his seat in the Federal Legislature, or on a Federal tribunal, a more reckless defiance of the letter of the Constitution, a more lax and arbitrary theory of interpretation than was ever exhibited on the bench or in the Senate House by the most headlong partisans of

Federalist designs. This is the touchstone by which real Democrats will measure the significance of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Cabinet appointments and test the genuineness of his Democracy. He can easily inform himself beforehand how each of his contemplated councillors stands upon this vital question, for all the men qualified by experience and abilities to act as his advisers have been forced more than once during the last few years to define their position on the fundamental issue between the two great parties. He may place in his Cabinct protectionists or free traders, civil service reformers, or those who look askance upon their schemes. But Mr. CLEVELAND cannot put a Federalist in his Cabinet and remain a Democratic President.

Break It Up at Once!

The House of Representatives lately passed a resolution, introduced by direction of the Naval Committee, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the House any information he may have obtained in relation to the cause of the death of FRED-ERICK S. STRANG, late a cadet at the Naval Academy.

The committee submitted with the resolution a report regarding the case of young STRANG which shows that the condition of things in the Naval Academy, both as to morals and discipline, is to the last degree disgraceful. This boy was appointed from Oregon, and arrived at the institution in October, 1883. He seemed to have been at once set upon by the older students, for twelve hours after reaching Annapolis he was carried to the hospital mortally injured. He had been put through the process known as hazing, and which in his case consisted in rolling him about in a borrel.

The authorities at the Academy have ap-STRANG any of the particulars of the murder, but have rather used their efforts to conceal the truth as to the outrages committed by the students in the course of their brutal hazing. It has even been denied that the practice exists there in any except a mild form, and yet the Naval Committee say that some of the tricks played on the entering students are simply diabolical, and that in general the moral tone of the school is 'horrible." Young men who have any religious principles, for instance, are thus treated by their biasphemous companions: "Soon after the arrival of the 'plebea' the august

There are a ways poons young men at the first part of the academic course, but there are very few on gradua-tion day. When the pious ones are found out a religious service is head. With the pious ones for ministers and teacons, there is a meet by. It consists of preaching and prayer. Once every minute each one of the audience is required to give vent to hearty "amens."

The committee say, also, that they have received letters from the parents of boys who have been at the Academy, expressing gratification that their sons were removed from such contaminating influences. The whole place seems to be morally rotten, and the discipline of the institution must be very bad, for rebellious demonstrations have been made by the students, who are-in part, at least a coarse and rough set of young rufflans. Moreover, when they engage in hazing they violate an oath they take on entering the school; and yet they are supposed to be "officers and gentlemen," and are in training to exercise command and to have charge of the property of the Government,

In other colleges hazing is going out of fashion, not so much through the efforts of the authorities as because the young men themselves have too much self-respect and good sense to engage in such horse play There is none of it at Harvard and Valo, but at the two military schools of the Government it continues to be as brutal as ever, though they make a great boast of their discipline, and the students are officers of the army and navy, and get pay as such.

A- the committee said, if the reports as to the moral condition of the Naval Academy are true, the institution ought to be broken That seems to be the only way to get rid of the glaring cyils which they describe. Besides, it is useless, for what do we want of a school for making more havy officers when we already have five times as many as we need, and the whole service is becoming demoralized because it has so little to do?

Senatorial Struggles Everywhere.

This is a big year for moving upon the United States Senate. A number of lively compaigns are either doughtily contested or craftily planned in several States by patriots antique to succeed themselves or somebody else in the Senate; and New York by no means has a monopoly of the labor and fun of electing a Schator in Congress. The contest in this State is the best advertised, and attracts the most attention, but other States are giving, or promise to Federalist expected or deserved to be called give, shows quite as entertaining and in-

> JOHN ALEXANDER LOGAN so much at present as the proceedings of the Illinois Legisia ture, which is to decide-if it can decidewhether he shall go back to Washington for another term or rest once more upon the fond bosom of Jackson county till his Congress district shall again make a Congressman of him. Logan is a pretty good tellow in his own weird way, and, if the Illinois Legislature chooses any Republican, it might do worse than choose Black JACK. But suppose a Democrat should be elected. This fascinating supposition has already plunged the Hon. WILLIAM REVISION MORRISON into deep mental ponderation, perspiration, and perturbation, as we say in Burchardese. He has a very fair start, but will be get there? It may be added that the Hon. CARTER HARkison is almost as much interested in what is now going on at Springfield as Mr. LOGAN and Mr. Morrison are. On the whole, it is an able fight which is ruging at Springfield. and it may last all winter.

Colorado is a good second to Illinois. Senator N. P. Hill, whose term expires this year, seems to be doing well against the combined resources of Secretary Teller and Senator Charfee. It's a tough fight and an old one, this row between Teller and HILL. They do not love each other, and the talk of their supporters is acrid. Gov. ROUTT is said to insist that he is the coming man, and that TELLER and CHAFFEE have told him so. There seems to be a strong impression in Colorado that ROUTT may be mistaken. Old Tanon, who once got thirty days in the Senate, has a very small interest in the stake. On the whole, the Colorado light premises to be a genuine and a rather free fight.

In Wisconsin there is also music in the air Senator PHILITUS SAWYER, the rich Republican lumberman, names John C. Spooner, a smart young railroad attorney, as successor to Angus Cameron. Sawyer's enemies name LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, soldier and diplomatist, whom people with good memories may recollect as an occasionally "mentioned" candidate for the Presidency last spring. The Hon. WILLIAM T. PRICE, M. C., is also pining to be made Senator, and is en gazed in a tremendous row with Mr. Horace RUBLER, our esteemed contemporary of the Milicauker Sentinel. The fight in Wisconsin is comparatively young yet, but with careful

nursing much may be expected from it. in California the reappearance of EFFIGY SARGENT as a candidate for the Senate is startling indication of the condition of polities in that State. The San Francisco Chronicle opposes Sargent with much vigor, and it is to be hoped that things will yet be made very lively for him.

In all these States nobody is likely to be elected Senator without a good deal of pains and a great deal of political friction. But the really lurid and pleture-que campaign of the year will not come off till next June, when New Hampshire will begin to try to elect a successor to the Hon. HENRY M. BLAIR. There are a half dozen or more New Hampshire

men atter Mr. BLAIR's place, and Mr. BLAIR is willing to serve the country for six years longer. A hot and perhaps a long contest, such as surprised a New Hampshire person called PIKE into the Senate last year, may be expected. The Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER will be able to give his whole attention to the matter of electing a successor to Mr. BLAIR, and we suppose it is no secret that the Hon, WILLIAM E. CLANDLER shakes up New Hampshire with considerable violence whenever he really and truly puts in his best blows. Mr. CHANDEER will put in his best after the fourth day of March next.

The Attack upon Mr. Morton. We read with some surprise the attack of the New York Times upon Mr. LEVI P. MOR-TON, now Minister of the United States in France. Mr. Morton is a wealthy banker of this city, a superior business man, well versed in public affairs, judicious, and highminded. He has always been known as a respectable and upright gentleman and an orthodox Republican, not specially identified with any faction; and we dare say he has been accustomed to contribute liberally to the funds of his party. He is now a candidate parently refused to give the friends of young | for the office of United States Senator, and the Times attacks him with extraordinary bitterness. His canvass, that journal says, is nothing but "shameless corruption." "There is no pretence of concealment," the Times says. " Money, the potent agent which has gained for Mr. MORTON whatever standing or recognition he already enjoys, is to be lavishly employed for the gratification of his further ambition." In other words, according to our contemporary, Mr. MORTON proposes to buy the Senatorship and to bribe the Republican members of the Legislature to vote for him.

We have seen at Albany a good many heated contests for the possession of Senatorial honors when corruption has been charged; but never before in our memory has the accusation been so bitter or so violent as this. Its sharpness also gains something from the fact that the assault upon this eminent Republican is made by a journal which has hitherto spoken for that party, supporting

its candidates, and justifying its acts. We cannot believe such an accusation against Mr. MORTON until it has been proved by irresistible evidence. He has berne himself with credit in the posts of Representative in Congress and Minister to France and when President GARFIELD's Cabinet was made up, no one doubts that a place in it was offered to Mr. MORTON.

Such being the facts, until the most unquestionble testimony is brought to sustain it, the attack of the Times upon Mr. Monton must be regarded as cruel, unjust, and untrue.

Counsel to the Legislature.

The recommendation in Governor Hill's message "that provision be made by law for the appointment of a competent person to act as counsel to the Legislature during its session" has been received by the press with

less adverse criticism than it deserves. The avowed purpose is to prevent the enactment of crude and imperfect legislation. This object is praiseworthy, but the project itself is absurd.

The laws should be made by the persons chosen by the people to make them. These are the Senators, the members of Assembly, and the Governor.

There is no room in our system of government for a new office, outside the Legislature, which would practically give to the lawyer who held it greater power and influence over legislation than that possessed by any of the representatives of the people elected to make the laws.

We do not say that the manner in which our statutes are drawn is altogether satisfactory. On the contrary, there is much cause for complaint in this respect. A good deal of needless litigation would be averted by the careful revision of bills as to their form, after the intent of the Legislature as to the substance had been ascertained. This work, however, should be done, not by a new officer with extraordinary powers, but persons who are themselves members of the Legislature. There are always fair lawyers in the Legislature, and often very good ones. A committee of revision made up of these gentlemen could readily accomplish all that is desirable in the direction indicated by Gov. HILL.

Mr. ROLLIN N. SOUIRE, the new Commis-

sioner of Public Works, has admitted that he is the person who served the Wolf injunction upon the Board of Aldermen. "It had nothing to do," he says, "with my

obtaining my present position." We should hope not. The fact that Mr. SQUIRE served this injunction, however, is interesting as an illustration of the rapid promotion which is possible in American politics. Most people think that Mr. Cleve-LAND has got on pretty fast, but this man from Boston, of whom we never before heard. far surpasses the President elect in this respect. In one day, as it were, he sprang from a process server to a Commissioner of Public Works and now instead of serving injunctions upon a moribund Board of Aldermen, he is attending to the business of the new aqueduct and making funny

speeches at the Lotos Club. If a man wants a thousand-dollar clerkship under the municipal government he must pass an examination, but no such obstacle impedes access to the office of Commissioner of Public Works.

If it did, would Mr. SQUIRE be there? Time will have to answer this question. The fact that Mr. SQUIRE makes a good speech does not necessarily show that he

will make a good Commissioner.

Not that Kind of a Cat.

We find in the columns of our esteemed contemporary the Evening Post the following timely inquiry:

as 'she' and 'her.' Is there any warrant for this as This reminds us of a story. A young lady happened to be calling on the family of the young gentleman to whom she was engaged.

"The Buffile Courier talks of The Sta's discerning cal

A large and extremely handsome cat just like ours) walked into the room. "Oh, what a beautiful cat!" she exclaimed What is its name?"

"We have n't given it any name," responded her lover. " Now, you must let me name it." said the fair visitor, "I will choose a nice name. It

shall be called JULIA." The young man seemed slightly embarrassed. The girl noticed his expression,

"Don't you like the nameJULIA?" said she "Yes, my dear," he answered, "but the

trouble is it isn't that kind of a cat!" This response supplies an answer to the question out by our esteemed evening contemporary.

Speaking in disparagement of United States legal tender notes, the Traces says that they "have many elements of uncertainty, the most serious being the fact, established by the Surreme Court, that the power of Congress to issue them is practically discretionary, and the other fact that they are liable at any time to become redeemable in silver, now depreciated I

in value and sure to be fluctuating." It then

goes on to say: "In the bank currency, on the other hand, if properly guarded and modified, we have many advantages not belonging to any other form of currency except gold. It is as safe as gold itself. It is current over the whole country. It is convenient. The public are used to it and like it and have unquestioning confidence in it."

Considering that the bank currency museum gized is redeemable in the very legal tender notes and depreciated silver which the Times implacable vengance of the reunited nation pursues him, and in the house of his friends he pursues him, and in the house of his friends he pursues him, and in the house of his friends he Considering that the bank currency thus culogold, so are legal tenders, and certainly legal tenders are quite as widely current, as convenient, as popular, and as little questioned as bank notes are.

The Galreston Daily News has its word to say about the election of the new Senator in Congress to which the Legislature of New York will so soon have to attend. We are glad to notice that this very able Southern journal agrees with us that Mr. CHOATE would make a first-rate Senator, even while it denies that the jobbing Republicans of New York could ever elevate themselves enough to reach CHOATE."

Fortunately, we are not responsible for the jobbing Republicans of New York, but we tell them the simple truth when we say that Mr. CHOATE would make a first-class Senator. better than any other man they are likely to elect. If they won't take our advice, that is not our fault.

Fares on the Brooklyn Bridge are to be reduced at last, and after the first of next month it will cost a quarter of a cent to walk across and three cents to cross in the cars. Now, if a new Board of Trustees will reform the system of collecting the quarter of a cent, and improve the access to the structure from the City Hall end, the bridge will begin to amount to something. The reduction in ear fare will do little good until some rational method of switching the trains from the incoming to the outgoing cable has been devised at each terminus.

THE WHISKEY MEN AND THE TREASURY.

Their Efforts to Capture Judge Polger Unsuecessful.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- During Secretary Folger's period of service he was more than once approached for his cooperation in a plan similar to the one which has just been carried into execution, to do for the whiskey speculators what Congress refused to do. An "opinion" from the Department of Justice was ready at any time if the Secretary would give his assent. But Judge Folger sternly refused to consider the question. Nothing but inclination," he said, "can postnone the collection of the whiskey lax, and Congress alone can legislate." He was continually harmssed by whiskey speculators and their agents, but worst of all by politicians with personal ends to achieve, with the plan which has just been adopted.

ends to achieve, with the plan which has just been adopted.

But Judge Folger was resolute to the last. No small part of the strength of his last days was expended in resisting importunities to do what Mr. McCulioch found no difficulty in doing. There is no law for it. Law right, and policy are all against it. An opinion to that end is not worth the paper it is written on, said Judge Folger. The records of the department, the officials with whom he conferred, and outsiders to whom he gave his confidence are the sources of proof of his resolute resistance to the extraordinary influences brought to bear on him to supply the "legislation" which Congress refused, and which has just been supplied by two departments acting together. Judge Folger was supported by the ability and experience of the department from first to last.

The question was one of the very first which

ability and experience of the department train first to last.

The question was one of the very first which Secretary Methalloch took up. He practically decided it at an early day. But so well kept was the secret that except by the operating officials, it was not known in the department that the question was being considered with layor before the decision was announced, though interested distillers hundreds of miles distant were apprised of the Secretary's action have before.

The Archbishop of Quebec and the Jesuita. Quence, Jan. 11,-Letters from Rome have een received here asserting that Monsigner Taschereau, Architshop of Quebec, has received anything but on-couragement at Rome in his war a Poulcione against the Jesuits. His assault has not met with the approbation f his Heliness the Pope, and though Rome has approved of his dealing directly with the representative of the local Government, it will not sanction his proposed spaintion of the order. The composition of the Quebec University is well known in Rome. Leo XIII, is not easily imposed upon. He has had detailed accounts of the work of the Archbishop and of his favorites. He esamates truly the intrinsical value of all that is being lone. The journey of his Grace to Rome has thrown more light on the wrongs of the Archbishop than on his

Boaton's Original Dresses at Patit's Parewell. From the Boston Daily Globe.

To an observer in the lobby the greater part of the immense anthence, with one exception had short and black or dark costumes. Once inside the theatre the scene was not entirely sombre, however, for whom the long capes and cloaks were removed many ladies were seen to have wasts of lighter bright colors alove the dark skirts. Beston women are wise in their day and generation, and they know that not only do dress skirts and riunder to an invading army, aler hampered by a commissar at to guard, the wast of the dress is practically all that is visible. be the costume never so grand. Hence these waists or fancy basques

The Opportunity in Oalo.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. Mr. Cleveland can make a Cabinet appointment from this State that will unify the Democracy of Ohio, and go far feward assuring Democratic victories continuously till 1888 and in that year. He can knock them who are worth retaining in line with the regular organization and warm blood of the party. A few might have to so to the political Potter's Field. He can, by cognizing thio, make its performance this year the keynote of another national Democratic victory. Ohio Democrats, however, do not demand this of the President-elect. They are appreciative, but not dicta-

Miss Cleveland at the Buffalo Charity Ball.

From the Buffalo Courier. Miss Cleveland were a pale blue satin en traine. Miss Claveland works take blue sating a traine, with a corange of pourse and dared with banks of creamy datrich tips. The lace which trimined the need and sleed were was ring with gold threads. The grown sloped and sleeds was ring with gold threads. The grown sloped away in front from a cream bronsies aftin petitions, the figures on which were contined with gold threads. Long takendored mousehetaire gives met the lace-edged clow sleeds. She were a bank of velvet around her throat factonic with an annual brooch, and carried a bunch of long-stemmed tatherine Mermet rows.

Miss thevelands hair is short slightly tinged with gray and scently. She is highly intellectual looking and does not forget a name or the face that goes with it, these, formally presented to her early in the evening, who returned when there was less of a crowd in the reception rown to have a few moments chat with her, were astonished to hear themselves addressed by using. This girl in the future contributed of the White House is of precent of the period of the white House is of precent of the period of the white threats of the wholes of precent of the medium hereit and bears hereaf with rine safe possession, being evidently a woman of cool and passionless good sense.

Buncillag Banker Medium.

Bunrding House " Bettles."

From the Chicago Tribune. young men stood in the doorway of a when a production of the control of the control of them inoked at the pedestrian with undergused contemps stanged on the control of the contr und write "

He . a " Betty !"

Reity. You don't pretend to say that you know my about Bettles?" "I'm housest-leady, I'm clear off."
"Well a fielty is the husband of a boarding house landing."

From the New Haven Evening Register. It was a noticeable fact that of all the appli-cause for a position under the disconnect at the rivil scribe examinations visceday not one of them held that pen he wern the foreinger and thumb, as all care fully touch to competent instructors but a few years ago should.

Very Little Embarrassment Expected. From the New Haven Evening Register. From the sixth obstacle to a successful Demo-ratic Administration, that becented by Mr. Cleveland a 1918 service reform (references, The SUS, like ourselves, Xpects very little embarrasement.

Hantrono, Jan. 12.-Speaker Simonds of the House of Representatives is ill with typhoid fever, and it is believed that a Speaker protein will have to be chosen to morrow. As none of the joint standing, special,

or liones committues have been appointed it is appre-bended that business will have to come to a stangetill.

Stricken with Apoptexy. Truvel, Jan. 12.—The Rey, Amos B. Beach, reter of at John was streken with a miles; in his charter yesternay. To day be showed no improvement, and his condition was regarded as dangerous.

\$30,000 for Dr. Schenck's Family.

An insurance policy of \$30,000 in the Mutual Life hearance Company on the life of the late Key. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck was paid to his family on Saturday without the usual delay of sixty days.

JEFFERSON DAVIS DEFENDED.

there has been a general shaking of hands across the bloody chasm, while the erring sisters have been joyfully taken back to the maternal bosom, and while the offences of the revolted brethren generally have been conrecent number of the Century magazine Gen. Beauregard saddles upon him the fatal responsibility of the lost cause. Refere a gathering of the Grand Army of the Republic, Gen. Sherman is reported to have charged him with a conspiracy to establish a Southern despotism. In the interest of impartial history I desire to relate an episode of the beginning of the war which escaped publicity at the time, but which may now throw a new light upon the character and motives of the secessionist leader. On the 21st of January, 1861, Senator Davis

of Mississippi and Representatives Houston of Alabama and Gartrell of Georgia resigned their seats in the United States Congress, and started for their homes by way of the then but newly-completed Southern railroad route. They reached the Virginia and Tennessee State line in the midst of the heaviest snow storm that had been known in that region for many years. Travel was obstructed by the snow drifts in the deep cuts, and, in consequence, the secoding statesmen were weatherbound in the village of Bristol-Goodson for

some forty-eight hours.

The presence of such distinguished statesmen in the young but aspiring town naturally created a sensation. There was an informal

The presence of such distinguished statesmen in the young but aspiring town naturally created a sensation. There was an informal meeting of citizens desirous to bear from his own hips the views of the great secessionist upon the impending crisis. A note expressing their wishes was addressed to Mr. Davis, to which he responded that he would be imput to meet and exchange views with his fellow citizens at such time and place as might suit their convenience. Subsequently Messrs, Houston and Gartreil, as a matter of courtesy, were included in the invitation.

By 8 o'clock in the avening the hall of the new academy, the place appointed, was filled with several nandred Virginians and Tennessee ans, residents of the village and vicinity. A brief reference to the locality and the charactor the audience may here not be amiss.

Bristol-Goodson is divided into two municipalities by the State line traversing the main street. Goodson is in Washington county, Va., the county seat of which was the home of John B. Floyd, the War Secretary of Buchañan's Cabinet, Bristol is in Sullivan county, Tenn., the Democracy of which were the Tenth Legion of Andrew Johnson's old Congressional district. On the Virginia side of the line there was a strong conservative element, composed of old line Whigs, who were the open and avowed orponents of secession. On the Tennesses side, though the breach had already commenced on this issue between Mr. Johnson and his Sullvan county supporters, there were still many Union Democrats. The Union men in the main, however, were only conditionally such. They professed to be as ready as the secessionists to resist any overtact of aggression upon State rights by the Lincon Administration. So it happened that the andience at the Academy that evening was about equally composed of Unionists and secessionists.

Although the paramount desire of the assembling was to hear Jell Davis by some indivertence Messrs. Houston and Gartreil were introduced first, and each consumed an hour stime. The audience listened with c

coln by a parely sectional vote. The door was effectually closed by that act against any hope of maintaining the rights of the Southern States in the Union. He next discussed the Federal compact, and contended that the States had the constitutional and inalternable right to withdraw from it when the conditions under which they became parties to it were violated. He believed that the separation would be penceable, and scouted the idea of an attempt at correion. His belief was based upon his knowledge of the character of the Northern people. They were inicligent, shrewd, and enterprising, with an extremely sensitive pocket here. They were far too wise to precipitate a condict in which they had everything to lose and the South but little. A glance at the condition of the two sections would show the folly of predicting a war between them. The South was thinly settled, and had no great depots of stored provisions. Consequently an invading army would have to transport its subsistence by cumbrons methods, and it would require so many trougs to guard its line of operations, from its base of supplies to an objective point that the greatest force that could be organized in penetrating a Southern State would become from its base of supplies to an objective point, that the greatest force that could be organized in penetrating a Southern State would become so weakened as to be an easy prey for a lew resolute sharpshouters. On the other hand, the North was thickly settled; had overflowing granaries; its large cities were stocked with wenth and accumulated produce, with the necessaries and invuries of life and treasures of art, offering every indicement. therefore, easily massed for effective action.

Having thus demonstrated the improtability of war as the result of secession, he proceeded to argue that the separation would be but temporary. The different sections of the country were so interdementent, had so many interests in common, that it was impossible they could exist and prosper as serarate and opposing nationalities. When the North became convinced of this fact there would be a reconstruction of the Government upon a basis of amilie guarantees of the rights of all the States, and the useforth the Union would be perpetual.

guarantees of the rights of all the States, and thenceforth the Union would be percetual.

Such, in substance, was the first speech of Jefferson Davis after his withdrawal from the United States Senate, made under circumstances which called for no equivocation or concealment, and therefore presumably embodying his real sentiments.

Its effect upon the mixed assembly of Bristol-Goodsonites was magical: oid partisan premidees were swent away like chaff before the wind. A careful canvess of the village the next day failed to reveal a trace of Unionism remaining. The little community was thenceforth soild for the South. So complete was the clange in Sulivan county that Andrew Johnson, a few weeks later, by a unanimous vote of his former followers, was refused the privilege of making a Union speech at the Court House.

Mr. Davis is well known as a man singularly tenacious of opinions once formed. I have heard this trait characterized as an obstinacy that never yielded to facts but that of course, was exaggeration. His orinions must have been modified by the inexorable logic of events but I doubt whether his sentiments as to the allumate affiliation of the States, as expressed above, ever underwent any material change. His obstinacy and his vertical change.

events, but I doubt whether his sentiments as to the ultimate affiliation of the States as expressed above, ever underwent any material change. His obstinacy and his overtearing manners may have been obstacles to the smoothness of his personal intercourse; but it is difficult to conceive upon what grounds Gen. Sherman based the charge against him of a conspiracy to establish a Southern despotism. I had some intimacy with prominent Confederates during the war, and I heard no hint of such a conspiracy.

Ferhaps the General became impressed with this idea while marching through Georgia. Some queer notions prevailed in that State. Her present United States Senator, the Hon, Joe Brown, who was then Governor was familiarly known as King Joseph L, from his having accredited a Minister Plenipotentiary to represent the sovereign State of Georgia the Court of Denmark. The same autocratic Governor carried his secession views to their logical concinsion by proposing to socials Georgia from the Southern Confederacy. He had even propared a proclamation recailing the Georgia troops from the Confederacy. He had even propared a proclamation recailing the Georgia troops from the Confederacy. He had even propared to calling spirits from the vasty deer. Will they come when you do call for them?

The hostility of the late A. H. Stevens to Mr. which Hotspur propounded to Owen Glendower in regard to calling spirits from the vasty deep: "Will they come when you do call for them?"

The hestflity of the late A. H. Stevens to Mr. Davis is well known. I heard him make a speech at Milledgeville at a critical period of the war, when I thought patriotism demanded his presence, as Vice-President of the Confederacy, at Richmond, in which he made use of this remarkable expression: "Gentlemen if I am to be a saive, I would as leaves be Abe Lincoln's slave as Jeff Davis's slave; but I was born to call no man master." This expression was afterward omitted from the published version of the speech, a tractice not uncommon with Mr. Stevens, Gov. Brown was in Milledge-ville at that time, and I presume, was present at the meeting and heard the speech. If so, he can confirm my recolection of it.

If there was constitutely in Georgia to establish a Southern despotism, Mr. Davis could hardly have been a party to it.

Gun, Beauremard, in the article in the Cealury, before referred to, many high shows that but for the pig-head-diness of Frailent Davis, the North, Instead of the South, would have been hadly whiteped in the late conflict and the issues of the war entirely reversed. If this he so, and I am not inclined to dispute it, the Northern people owe Mr. Davis a debt of gratitude, which they ill repay by perennially suspending him from the boughs of that traditional sour apple tree. Let us hope that history will mete out more impartial justice than is meted to him in the popular bailed.

Rahway, N. J., Jan. 6.

BRIDGE FARES TO COME DOWN. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While Three Cents to Ride in the Cars and a Quar-

Mayor Grace and Comptroller Loew attended the meeting of the bridge trustees yesterday afternoon in Brooklyn. Vice-President Bush was in the chair. It was resolved to advertise for proposals for finishing the brick and iron work on the twenty-five unfinished arch-

ways in this city.

The resignation of William C. Kingsley as President of the Board and as a trustee was read. Mr. Stranahan spoke of the long and valuable services of Mr. Kingsley and of the commanding ability which he brought to the great undertaking. The announcement of the appointment of ex-Judge Alexander McCue as trustee in place of Mr. Kingsley was made by the Chairman. Mr. Stranahan, however, informed the Board that Judge McCue had concluded not to accept the appointment.

Mr. Stranghan said that the committee appointed to draft a bill for the reorganization of the Board was not yet ready to report. The committee would hold another meeting on Friday, and would then, he thought, complete its labors.

the Board of Trustees by an almost unanimous vote. He said that were it not that he wished

vote. He said that were it not that he wished to assist in the proposed reorganization he would not accept the responsibility.

Air. Thurber moved that on and after Feb. 1 the fare on the bridge cars be reduced to three cents, and that ten tickets be soid for 25 cents. At the suggestion of Mr. Hendrix the date fixed for the reduction was changed to March 1. Mr. Bush said the cars were now overcrowded during the busy hours of travel, and that on forgy days the facilities were not equal to the demands. The traffic in the mornings and evenings could not be believed, be increased with sufety. It would, in view of this fact, be danger us to reduce the fare, and thus swell the traffic, until the structure was completed over Chintham square.

Mayor Grace—I second the resolution of Mr. Thurber, I am in favor of maxing the bridge free as far as possible. The two cities have built at and the best thing to do its to atting it to the greatest extent. The sooner we get into the sposition the before, and one way to that end is the revinction of the fares. For my own part, I don't extent everyth see a great monder from the bridge. If I

duristo atting at to the greatest extent. The soomer we get into this position the better, and one way to that and is the ferination of the fares. For my own part, I don't expect ever to see a great monule from the bridge. If I had the now er I would practically make it free. Mr. Marshalp—file the bridge was built to accommodate the pession at large, and not for the purpose of taking tolls. The low tolls will come under any circumstances, and the present foorel should not go out of existence without taking a step in this direction.

Superintendent Martin told the trustees that during the rush hours the trains were run on 13 minutes headway. This was as fast as they could be run with safety. The care were absolutely packed in the murnings and evenings. When the switch facilities were increased three or four cars would be run on each train, and twice the number of passengers could be carried.

And twice the number of passengers could be carried.

Mayor Low said that he felt constrained to vote against the motion. He represented persons (twing in Greenpoint and Bay Reige. He believed that the poley of low tolls was very hard on the Brooklyn of the present.

Mr. Thurber's motion was carried by the following reconstraints. lowing vote: Vens-Grace, Howell, Marshall, Hendrix, Clausen, Clarke, McDonaid, Thurber, Van Schuick, Loew-10, Navs-Strannian, Swan, Witte, Barnes, Davis, Low, Bush, Brinkerhoff-S.

Nava-Stranaian. Swan, witte, Barnes Davis, Low, Barn, Ermkerhoff—8.

Mr. Thurher then moved that on and after Feb. I twenty tickets on the promenade be sold for 5 cents and 100 tickets for 20 cents.

Mr. Harding said there was no public demand for an absolutely free bridge, and that the proposed reduction might lead to the necessity of additional police protection.

Mr. Thurher's motion was carried 10 to 8.

Treasurer Witte reported that the average receipts from night cars from Dec. 2 to Dec. 31 were; \$18.70 per night. The number of vehicles which crossed the bridge in December was 69.680, against \$2.928 in November. The total average per day from the promenade, railroad, and carriageway was \$1.661.87 for December, against \$1.195.90 for December 1883.

LAWLESS MINERS.

The Largest Mine in the Hocking Valley Set on Fire and Still Burning.

COLUMBUS, Ohlo, Jan. 12. Last night news was received at the Hocking Iron and Coal office in this city that one of their mines at New Straitsville, known as No. 5, had been set on fire and was burning so flereely as to be beyend control. Later reports confirmed the first accounts, and the mine is still burning. It is the largest mine in the Hocking Valley, and, it is said, in the world. It is asserted that the party that set fire to the mine obtained entrance through W. P. Rend's mine, which is connected with No. 5, thus making discovery connected with No. 5, thus making discovery by the guards on the outside of the mines impossible. The fire was not discovered by the guards until about 4 o'clock Sunday evening, when attempts were made at once to extinguish the flames, but without success.

Later efforts were said to have been made to induce some of the Straitsville miners to assist in getting control over the flames, but no one seemed willing to lend a helping hand. An engine and some miners from Euchtel were taken to New Straitsville this morning, and it is thought that the force sent may be sufficient to misster the fire.

A rumer was current among the miners to-

gained by deging under or through the stone and wood work. and wood work.

Attempts on the part of some guards to get at the burning mine were met with a shower of stones, and nothing could be done to extinguish the fire then. The Division Superintendent at Buentel was ordered this morning to go

guish the fire then. The Division Superintendent at Buchtel was ordered this morning to go up to Straitsville with a force of men to assist in closing up the burning mine to prevent further damage. No assistance for this purpose could be obtained at Straitsville. Col. Churchill. Treasurer of the Columbus and Hocking Contand fron Company, says:

"There will be a grand walk around before ong if this thing doesn't son, and we won't get licked either. We have become tired, and if the State Government will not take a land in suppressing these murderers, incendiaries, and cutthroats we must look after our interests in our own way. The country will hear of

and outhroats we must look after our interests in our own way. The country will hear of something that will wake it up from one end to the other unless some official action is taken to put an end to lawlessness."

Col. Churenill said that notwithstanding the heavy expense of guarding its property and miners, the company cleared \$2.000 last month, but it was done under disadvantages, and scarcely a member of the firm had been able to spend an evening with his family for three mouths.

Gov. Hoadly is in Indianapolis attending the

thauguration of Gov. Gray. He has been in-formed by telegraph of the alarming situation in the valley, and asked to call out the militia. This he will undoubtedly refuse to do unless the Sheriff of Hocking county says that the civil authorities are powerless.

READING'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The Bondholders' Plus for Reorganization Submitted to the Stockholders. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Tue annual meet-

ing of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to-day was presided over by Edward S. Whelen. The annual report showed that the floating debt of the railroad, including receiver's certificates, is \$12,086,241; current liabilities, \$7,770,815; total debt. \$19,857,056. The ties, \$7.770,815; total debt, \$19,857,056. The floating debt of the coal and from company is \$2,903,203; current limbilities, \$1,667,314. Total of both companies, \$23,517,623. The statement of earnings and expenses showed gross earnings of \$17,450,848; gross expenses, \$34,654,314; net earnings, \$13,396,534.

The bondbolders' pian, the main points of which have been published, was presented, and Mr. Franklin B. Gowen made a lengthy speech in its favor. The pian was referred to the thecoming board of Managers. This ticket was elected without opposition:

President-dearse be 8 Kem. Managers—J. B. Lippines-t. I. W. Wildmene, Franklin B. Comby, Joseph Wharton John Walmansker, Robert H. Sayre. Secretary—Albert Fosier. Treasurer—Wallam A. Church.

Colored Voters from Kentucky. CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—Several witnesses testi-

ed before the Springer committee to-day with regard to the alleged importation of negro voters from Kento the alleged importation of negre voters from Kentucky before the October election. Daniel Hogan testified to seeing beds and bedding taken into a colored chirch in Third street and into negro dwellings in the same locality, a few days before the election, and taken out a day or two after the election. Demis Societan and that in the higherenth ward has winearly twice as many hegre voters as he ever saw heavy twice as many hegre voters as he ever saw heavy twice as ever too. Without Day said that which collected the near had said in Wright's hearing that he had already voted.

The Spanish-American Trenty. HAVANA, Jan. 7 .- A mass meeting of cigar

manufacturers and operatives was baid at the Casine Espanol on dan 4 About 4000 persons were present Financial in Ian. 4. About 4.000 persons were present. It was agreed to polition the diorectament not to make any affected to the creating text of the Spanish-American treaty regarding tobacco and cigars and despatches to that there were sent to the Minuter of Colonics and the representative of Spain at Washington.

Public Lauds of Manitoba. OTTAWA, Jan. 12.-An arrangement has been

made between the Dominion and Manitoba Governments under which, in lieu of her lands, which are held and administered as Dominion lands, the province shall red.
J. A. S.

annual grant of \$100,000. The province a so to be not in possession of all awamp lands.

THE ATTACK ON ST. JOHN.

A Letter Accusing bim that Legate Says to

Sr. Lorus, Jan. 12. With regard to the alleged offer of ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas to withdraw from the Presidential canvass for money, the Globe-Democrat publishes this set-ter, addressed to R. C. Kerens of this city. The words in brackets are supplied by the editor of the Globe-Democrat, having been omitted in the

words in brackets are supplied by the editor of the Globe-Democrat, having been omitted in the original:

Our Sine I made a missave in conduct in the state of the Globe-Democrat, having been omitted in the editor of the Globe-Democrat, having been omitted in here. I should have gone to Detroi. Have been communicating with him (St. John) by telegraph I have stad to him total all the conference it was two firths down in Palacon and the instruction of the form CERTELAND, Ohlo, Oct. 10, 1884.

BUNBERAMS.

-The lumbermen of Minnesota intend to greatly reduce the cut this winter, because, they say, they can buy logs cheaper than they can cut them. -The Clovis Hugues-Morin tragedy has stready been seized upon by the dramatist. A play, em-

bodying the incidents of the affair, is acted in Lisbon. -Ship fires, so common an occurrence at the port of New Oricans in the past, rarely happen there now. The probabilition of amoking near cotton on the wharves and on shipboard and a strict watch kept over it have almost entirely eliminated this evil. -There is but one place in the United

States where gan cotton is made. Until six months ago the navy was obliged to depend upon England for all the gan cotton used, but a manufactory has been erected at the torpedo station, Newport, and now produces all that is required for sea going mon-of-war and torpedoes. -Mr. Froude is going round the world, partly for the sake of his health, and partly because, as he says, "I have grown tired of the chatter which my

last volumes on Carlyle have brought forth, and thought that in six months, at any rate, the world would forget the existence of so uniturely a person as the biographer of Carlyle." -The seacoast of California has been visted this season by several varieties of birds which have never before been known to leave the mountains. This

has generally been supposed to indicate a severe winter, but, according to science, the migration is more probably due to the prevailing scarcity of all kinds of seeds in the mountains this season. -A Texas paper remarks: "The names of Jesus and Christ sound very sacred to English speaking people, but among the Spanish both are very common

names-given and surnames. At Laredo the other day Jesus H. Christ was registered at one of the hotels. We remember noting a few years ago that a Mexican named Jesus Christ had been hanged for horse stealing." -The camphor laurel, a native of China,

and the tree from which most of the camphor of com-merce is obtained, seems to have been introduced suc-cessfully into California, one tree in Sacramento having attained a height of thirty feet. The wood, every part of which smells strongly of campbor is light and dues ble, not liable to injury from insects, and much favored -Parties who have returned to the Pacific east from a tour through the Superstition Mountains, a Arizona Territory, report the discovery of extensive stone ruins, some of them in almost inaccessible places. The walls look as if they had been battling with the ele-

ents for centuries. The prehistoric people of whose existence they are the only remaining evidence mus -In Texarkana, Ark., a few days ago a man was literally smoked to death. He was a little un-der the influence of liquor, and upon returning home found the door locked, when he attempted to crawl int the flue, head down. The flue being of an irregular width, the man stuck fast before he descended far, and

was held until relieved by death, which was caused by the smoke from a small fire on the hearth -Alhama de Granada, recently destroyed by an earthquake possessed the most romantic situa-tion and the most romantic history of any town in Spain. It stood high upon the verge of a gigantic cleft in the mountains, the result of volcanic action. From its position it was justly regarded by the Moors as the of their kingdom of Granada and when captured in 1482 by the forces of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Albam bra was felt to be foredoomed. It was that event which gave origin to the mournful ballad, "May Doloroso," translated by Lord Byron, with the sad refrain at the

close of each stanza. " Woe is me, Albama!" Sarah Bernhardt told an interviewer who inquired what progress she was making with her role in M. Sardou's new piece that she never studies the parts for which she is cast in a regular methodical man-ner. She works at all times; when she is dressing, when she is taking a drive—especially when she is taking a drive. In goin; to and coming from the theatre she thinks over the part. It is at rehearsals that she makes most way. She has the greatest confidence in the judgment of her comrades, and she invariably takes their opinion on her mode of rendering a bit about which she has any doubt. When they say "No, it is not quite that," she begins again, and keeps on trying till she satisfies them. No one knows, she says, what ener-

gy and passion she brings to the study of her roles.

-Among the working women of Paris there are 1,027 who earn their living as ballet danvers of the opera, receiving wages varying from \$225 to \$575 per opera, receiving wages varying from \$225 to \$575 per annum. The annual sum paid for and to the indice of the ballet amounts to \$50 too. The training is hard work, which severely strains both master and pupil, whose ideas of life are often so vastly different as to make it a difficult matter for them to understand each other. "Put conracif into the place of the person you represent." ays the professor to his pupil. "If you were suddenly abandoned by the man you were madle in love with what would you do?" "I should find another lover," replied without hesitation the danseuse—which, after all is perhaps both easier and more practical than to attempt to express the maddening despair of abandon-

ment by posture-making on the slage. A work lately published at Rome gives particulars concerning the number of Italians living in foreign countries at the end of 1821. At the head of the list stands France, which with Algera and the colonies, contains 274.825 of whom 21.577 are in Paris, 32.003 in Algeria, and 57 sol in Marseilles. The Arget lie, or La Plata, has the the 103,500 of whom live in Buenos Ayres. Strangs to say, the United States has in tts linmense population only 170,000, of whom 20,286 are in New York. The number in Brazil is \$2.150. In Austria and Hungary there are 43.875, of whom Trieste has 16 202. In switzerland there are 4: 645, of whom 19 and are in the canton of Figure. In Uruguay, 40,000 in Turkey, 18,012; in Egypt, 10,322, most of whom live in Alexandria. Only 14,507 find a home in the British Island. and all the colonies, and of these only 7,180 are in Great Britain and Ireland. Tunis has 11 106, Peru about 10 000. Spain 8,825, the German empire 7,080, of whom 1552 fall to Prussia (not including liesee-Nassau, which has 496) Then come Mexico with 6,103 Italians Metiaco with 3,437, and at last the Russian empire with 2,938.